A New Double Star.

Three of the comparison stars used in observations of Comet *b* 1898 were found to be double. The stars were *Harvard* A. G. 2140, 2353, and 2368. On nights when they were conveniently situated, and could be measured with but little loss of time, a set of measures was secured. Later the best known catalogues of double stars were examined, and two of the stars were found to be Σ pairs, 2140 = Σ 657, and 2353 = Σ 810. The star *Harvard* 2368, however, was not found, and upon referring the matter to Professor Burnham, he fails to find it in his very complete general catalogue of double stars. Following are the three measures secured of it:—

Harvard A. G. 2368. $\alpha\ 5^h\ 49^m\ 20^s$, $\delta + 52^\circ\ 41'$. (1875.0.)

							Wt.
1898.69	306°.9	1″.81	9.0	9.3	36	520	2
1898.85	307 .2	1 .91	9.0	9.3	36	520	2
1899.02	309 .0	2 .05	9.0	9.6	12	700	1
1898.82	307 .4	1 .90	9.0	9.4			

January 6, 1899. C. D. Perrine.

Double-Star Notes.

During the year 1898 measures of about 350 pairs of double stars were secured with the 36-inch and 12-inch telescopes. The list includes many stars showing rapid motion, the following being of special interest:—

β Orionis = β 555. The small star situated 9″.62 from *Rigel* in position-angle 201°.8 is a very close double. Burnham suspected an elongation with his well-known 6-inch telescope as early as 1871, but observers with much larger instruments could not verify his suspicions. Mr. Herbert Sadler independently suspected elongation a little later on, and in 1878 Burnham was able to secure measures with the 18½-inch telescope of the Dearborn Observatory. Later on, 1880 to 1882, he could not be sure of any elongation with that instrument, and in 1889–91 his repeated examination of the star with the 36-inch refractor showed it to be perfectly round. So far as I know, no further measures were made until my recent ones with the 36-inch, which give:—

	Angle.	Distance.	Seeing.
1898.794	175°.3	0″.18	4
.878	181 .0	0 .13	3
.947	177 .6	0 .17	3